

THE CHRONICLE

VOL. VIII. NO. 38.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1915.

PRICE 2 A YEAR.

LAUT BROS.

NOW that the Season for
GRAIN CUTTING
is nearing, you had better look your old
Binders over and let us fit you up with
REPAIRS

before you get too busy.

Remember, we have both
DEERING & McCORMICK.

The Stock of new binders in the west will
probably be short, but we are well stocked in
the meantime and will be glad to demonstrate
the superiority of the old reliable Deering and
McCormick Machines to all comers.

If you want a

NEW BINDER

come in now, or you may be disappointed
when your grain is over-ripe.

Laut Brothers,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

Ivor Lewis

Sole Agent for the Famous

GALT COAL

Hard Coal and Briquettes always
on hand.

Fire Wood. Draying.
Crossfield, Alberta

CHAS. HULTGREN

Notary Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Conveyancing of all kinds of Legal Papers such as
TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS OF SALE, LEASES.

Drawing up of WILLS. Etc. Etc.

INSURANCE and LOANS my Speciality.

AGENT FOR THE

Dain Sweeps Loaders, Stackers and Hay Presses,
John Deere Binders, Mowers, (automatic gear vertical lift) and
side delivery Self Dump Rakes, Low Dain Spreader.
Ironclad, Devenport, Roller Bearing Steel gear a new Ideal Wagons
Brookville Buggies, Surreys and Democrats.
John Deere and Bissell Discs. Hansmann Tractor Hitch.
Second Hand Binder for Sale.

Your Inspection Invited. Your Patronage Our Mutual Benefit.
Prompt Attention Guaranteed.

CHAS. HULTGREN, Crossfield

P. I. McANALLY, Manager.

Local and General

Mrs. E. Edwards and Miss Wicks
journeyed to Banff on Saturday last.
May the change and rest be of real
benefit to them.

Private Hunter, who has been
enjoying a months furlough in Cross-
field, returned to his duties at Sarcee
camp on Wednesday night.

We are in the market with highest
prices for poultry. Shipping every
Thursday morning.

Farmers Meat Market.

Farmers having horses to dispose
of suitable for the Remount Com-
missions are requested to have them
in town on Monday, September 27.
It will avoid disappointment if
parties will only bring in such horses
as are specified for. Posters setting
forth the requirements can be seen
in several public places in Crossfield.

Why buy Flour by the car load
when you can get 98 lbs. at same
rate at H. R. Arnold's.

The dance in the I.O.O.F. Hall
on Friday evening last, given by the
Floral boys as a send off to L. Brown,
who is shortly going to the front,
was quite a success. All present
enjoying themselves thoroughly. The
Crossfield Orchestra supplied the
music.

The Department of Agriculture
has arranged with the Military
Authorities to extend the time for
soldiers leave at harvest work one
month longer upon their personal
application to their Officer Com-
manding.

It has been decided that the re-
moval of so large a number of com-
petent harvesters would leave a gap
impossible to fill at the present time
without a great deal of inconvenience
to the farmers employing them.

To be Sold by Private Treaty.—A
quantity of Household Furniture.—
Apply to Mrs. R. L. Boyle.

"The Club," which has just been
inaugurated, and is now open to
accept respectable young men as
members was a much needed in-
stitution. Young men will be able
to meet for games, reading or social
intercourse during the long, cold
winter evenings. We wish it a long
and prosperous career.

We are still open to buy Live
Stock, and paying highest prices.
Farmers Meat Market.

To be Sold Cheap, several articles
of Household Furniture:—Extension
Dining Table, Iron Bedstead and
Spring, Couch, small Table.—Apply
at the Chronicle Office.

A Local Photographic Studio.—A
long felt want has been supplied by
the opening of a Photographic Studio
in the Cowling Block, by Mr. W. G.
B. Kilroe, late of Calgary.

Our readers will be gratified to
know that Mr. Kilroe intends to
locate permanently, and judging by
the specimens we have seen his
patrons should be fully satisfied with
his work.

We wish him every success, and
are sure that his confidence in Cross-
field and district will not have been
misplaced.

For particulars see advt. on back
page.

Jack's Answer.—The sailor had
been showing the lady visitor over
the ship. In thanking him she said:
"I see that by the rules of your
ship tips are forbidden."
"Lor' bless yer 'eart, ma'am,"
replied Jack, "so were apples in the
garden of Eden."



You will Need One at Threshing
Time.

Let us Show You our Line and
Quote you prices.

W. McRory & Sons,

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.

CROSSFIELD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION U.F.A.

THIS SPACE is retained for the use of Members of
U.F.A., to Advertise anything they may want to Sell, have
to Buy or Exchange.

It is hoped that liberal patronage will be given this space,
and listings not later than Tuesday evening of each week
handed to the Editor or A. A. Hall, Secretary.

For Sale.—A few young Brood Sows, also some Spring Pigs.
Apply L. V. Bliss.

To be Sold, or will Trade for Young Stock, 3 good Shorthorn
Dairy Cows. Apply Wm. Brandon, 6 miles S. of Crossfield.

For Sale.—One Damaged (McCormick) Binder, A. F. Smith.

Wanted.—To rent on shares, ¼ or ½ section farm, with
suitable buildings, near town. Would rent for a term of years.
E. J. Kenzie, Edward's Farm, Crossfield.

Strays.—Five Hogs, between 3 and 4 months old, at H. F.
Benedict Farm.

Car of Coal early next week. Car of Flour on Order.

A few sacks of Shorts to be disposed of.

Free to Members of U.F.A.

A. A. HALL, Secretary.

SATURDAY'S SPECIALS at the Farmers' Cash Grocery

(Next to Post Office).

Three Star Flour, guaranteed, \$2.90 per 98 lb. sack

5 lb. Tins Baking Powder, regular \$1.00, for 70c.

Old Chum Tobacco Regular

Meerchaum " 10c.

Great West " 3 for 25c.

Old Chum Pouches, regular 25c., 2 for 45c.

Royal Crown or Great West Soap 25c. cartons,

2 for 45c.

Sunlight Soap 23 for \$1.00

Highest Price for New Laid Eggs and A1 Butter.

H. R. ARNOLD,
Crossfield.

Red Cross Notes.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations and work:

From Rodney School district, funds left from picnic \$2.00.

Work received: W.A., 4 T. bandages, 25 hdk's, 1 washrag, 1 M.-T. bandage.

Mrs. Coffin 1 pair socks.

Mrs. Bray 4 T. bandages.

Ada Whitfield 3 T. bandages.

Mrs. Wollege 1 surgical shirt.

" Ledingham 1 "

Sewing Circle 22 T. bandages, 12 M.-T. bandages, 27 hdk's, 3 surgical shirts.

Mrs. Tims 2 M.-T. bandages.

" Curly 1 "

" Morrino 10 T. bandages.

Name unknown, 3 night shirts.

Mae Ruddy 20 hdk's, 2 washrags.

Alice Ontkes 1 washrag.

Bertha Wegener 8 hdk's, 1 washrag.

Eather Mossop 3 T. bandages.

Marjorie Mossop 1 "

Mrs. Mossop 2 M.-T. bandages.

The proceeds of ten at Mrs. Bray's \$2.55.

Next Sewing meeting Sept. 17th,

at the home of Mrs. Merrick Thomas

and the one following at the home

of Mrs. Ledingham, Sept. 24th.

The ladies of Inverlea School

District have formed a Red Cross

Sewing Circle, meeting every two

weeks. They will work (for the time

being at least) in connection with

this society. A small circle has also

been formed at Kersey. This society

will be pleased to give out work to

any district where the ladies are

desirous of helping in this way.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA. 1915.

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other Civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the Fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, each Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

EMMONS. Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY. Second Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes.

EMMONS and CALGARY. Third Monday

in September and each Monday there-

after except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes.

EMMONS and CALGARY. Second Tues-

day in November.

For Trial of All Criminal Causes.

EMMONS and CALGARY. First Tuesday

in October.

WETASKIWIN. First Tuesday in October.

SETTLE. Third Tuesday in October.

RED DEER. Third Tuesday in September.

MEDICINE HAT. Fourth Tuesday in Oct-

ober.

MACLEOD. First Tuesday in November.

LETHBRIDGE. Third Tuesday in Sep-

tember.

For Trial of All Civil Causes.

WETASKIWIN. Fifth Tuesday in Novem-

ber.

SETTLE. Second Tuesday in December.

RED DEER. Fourth Tuesday in November.

MEDICINE HAT. First Tuesday in Dec-

ember.

MACLEOD. First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE. Fourth Tuesday in Nov-

ember.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th

day of July, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,

Acting Deputy Attorney General.

ONTARIO LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING CO. Calgary.

AGENT FOR CROSSFIELD:
Mr. W. S. SMITH,
BARRER.

All orders left at his place will receive our best attention.

GOPHERCIDE

**SURE DEATH
TO GOPHERS.**

50c. per Package.

MERRICK THOMAS, Druggist

HAY BAILING.

MESSRS. WILKINSON & STONE

Are open to Bail Hay on

contract with a Gasoline

outfit.

Large or small quantities.

All work promptly & neatly done.

Hay Bought and Sold at best

Prices.

Box 144, CROSSFIELD.

Train Service.

North Bound	1-04
"	9-13
"	15-03
South Bound	6-24
"	13-57
"	20-34

SUNDAYS.

North Bound	10-03
South Bound	13-57

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Rosend No. 280.

Take note that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of the District of Calgary, has appointed Friday, the Eighth day of October, 1915, at the hour of Ten o'clock a.m., at the Town Hall, Crossfield, Alberta, for the holding of the Court of Confirmation, to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Rosend No. 280.

Crossfield, Aug. 3rd, 1915.
E. S. McRORY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

6% Money To Loan.

We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes Loans on Farms and City Property at 6 per cent interest, with only 2 per cent brokerage fee. Liberal Options. When writing us state value of your property and amount of loan desired.
Address: Financial Agency, 506 McArthur Buildings, Winnipeg, Man.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—20 acres (\$2,000) near Appleade.—(for quick sale \$400). Easy terms. Will trade for five acres on east side Kootenay Lake. Box 1172, Nelson, B.C.

D. FENTON

Is open to take all kinds of Building Contracts,

Or work by day.

Any kind of Building work undertaken.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Address: D. FENTON, Crossfield.

JOHN LENNON,

Official Brand Reader
for Crossfield District.

PHONE 102.

Crossfield School District No. 752

The REGULAR MEETINGS of the above school Board will be held at the School House at 10 a.m. on the first Saturday of the following months: January, March, May, July, September and November.

All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at this meeting.

The office of the Sec.-Treas. is in the Hardware Store next door to the Chronicle

A. R. Thomas, Chairman,

E. S. McRory, Sec.-Treas.

J. H. ONEIL & SONS

Give warning that any person retaining Horses or Cattle in their possession with the following brands will be liable for prosecution.

Horses 2 on Left Shoulder.

2 G on Right Shoulder.

0 C on Right Shoulder.

0 C on Right Thigh.

Cattle 2 2 on Right Ribs.

on Left Ribs.

0 0 on Right Ribs.

do. do.

B E on Left Ribs.

R N on Left Ribs.

ESTRAYS.

STRAYED.—One three year old Black Mare, white face. Branded W on right shoulder. Any information leading to the recovery of the above will be suitably rewarded.

ED. MEYERS,

Crossfield.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED.—From 25 miles west of Crossfield, one blue-roan Mare, and one dapple grey Pony, 4 years old, both branded 1/2 on left thigh. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Notify Palace Livery, Olds, Alberta.

"Uncle, why did you never marry?"

"I never found a girl who would have me."

"Uncle, somebody's been fooling you. Our sex isn't that particular."

PRINTING

of all descriptions at the

Chronicle Office.

Get Your Printing done

in your own Town.

We can do it as well and as cheap

as anyone.

Envelopes

Letterheads

Statements

Bill Heads

Sale Bills

Dance Programs

In fact any kind of

PRINTING

At the Chronicle Office.

Fruit Lands.

TWENTY ACRES B.C. FRUIT LAND to trade for Farm Land or City Property. Give full particulars, Box 1410, Calgary, Alta.

WANTED.

GIRL WANTED for General House work. Canadian or American preferred. For particulars, write or phone to Mrs. to Mrs. C. C. Ruttan, Carstairs. Phone No. R506

BUY "MADE-IN-CANADA" GOODS AND SUSTAIN THE PAY ROLL

Advertise in the "Chronicle" It will Pay You.

How Bankers Do Love Uncle Silas

He Can Have Anything He Wants From the Financier

(Henry M. Hyde, in Chicago Tribune)

Instead of grimly settling like little pigs and foreclosing on the old farm the country banker now seems to be chiefly interested in persuading Uncle Silas to borrow money from the bank—without interest, if necessary, with which to build a house or buy thoroughbred hogs or cattle.

There are actually a number of banks in the middle west which publicly advertise that they have \$10,000, \$15,000 or even more to loan for one year without interest, provided only that the money be spent in the erection of silos on farms in their home counties.

Bankers in Washington, North Dakota, and a number of other states are bringing carloads of full blooded dairy cattle and fine hogs into their towns to sell to local farmers at cost and on a year's time.

One big bank in St. Paul has hired the professor of animal husbandry away from the state agricultural college, put him on a salary, and sent him out to teach farmers how to get away from the state agricultural college, put him on a salary, and sent him out to teach farmers how to get away from the state agricultural college.

Another rural bank has organized a big corn show to be held during the coming winter, and to which it promises to bid prizes to the farmers of the northwest.

Even down at Brockton, Mass., an enterprising bank has put a farming expert on its staff, who spends all his time travelling carloads of full blooded dairy cattle and fine hogs into their towns to sell to local farmers at cost and on a year's time.

Over in Michigan more than 100 country banks are regularly holding exhibits of fruit and farm products in their bulletins, and are offering handsome prizes for the best showing. Several have fitted up rooms as agricultural stores, where the best books and all the farming papers and agricultural bulletins can be consulted.

Lucky Uncle Silas! For the last five or six years the country banker has been up to \$1.50 and beef and pork raising, everybody has been trying to be like him. Since he is the original producer of all the wealth there is in the country, his good will should be worth cultivating.

But the American Bankers' association, which includes about all the depositors of hard money in the country, is not satisfied yet with what its members have done for the hard handed old gentleman. The association has a commission, together with delegates from the agricultural colleges, to visit the forty state bankers' associations, which have held two days' conference in Chicago to try and get the country bankers to do more for the farmers of the country.

Along with the visiting bankers will meet the deans of a score of the biggest agricultural colleges in the country and the editors of the farm papers. And there will be real farmers enough also to give real class to the meeting.

The 200 delegates to the bankers' conference will meet in the rooms of the Chicago clearing house during their stay in town.

The fact that more than 40 per cent. of the farms in the middle west are now worked by tenant farmers will be discussed. Tenant farmers will be made always poor farming. What can be done to help the tenant boy of his own?

Why do more than half a million successful farmers now have a farm as they can afford it? Most of the time it is to give their children the advantage of good education. The little red country schoolhouse, so near to the heart of the farmer, is mostly a fraud. The remedy is the consolidated school—one high class, well equipped, well taught school to township, with automobiles to bring the children, instead of a dozen or twenty one room schools, each in charge of an underpaid and half educated girl.

What can the bankers do to help get good country schools and so keep the boys and girls on the farm?

Why don't farmers get more out of what they produce? One big factor is the cost of hauling over poor roads. How can the bankers help in the campaign for hard roads?

Most farmers don't know the value of co-operation. They don't know how to organize and sell their products in the best manner. The banker, as a business man, is likely to know of the value of co-operation and should be able to help the farmers of his community to get together in co-operative efforts in many kinds of ways.

The agricultural commission of the American Bankers' association, of which J. P. Harris of Chicago is chairman, has been conducting an active campaign for many years along these lines. It publishes and circulates all over the country a monthly magazine called the *Bankers' Farm*, which is entirely devoted to improving the relations between the men of money and the farmers of the country.

Doubtless the bankers would admit that their successful effort to help the farmer is founded on intelligent selfishness. But so are most other movements which are based on the same principle. While, when everybody works on the principle that to help the other fellow is the best way to help one's self, this will be a good world to live in.

"Say, have you forgotten you owe me five dollars?"

"No, not yet; give me time."

Silk or "Wood Fibre"

Numerous Things Are Now Made From Wood Fibre

Cloth, paper, artificial, silk, twine, pasteboard, neckties, rug, pulleys, yard furniture, cord, canvas, rubber, bottles, suit cases.

These artificial silk socks and those neckties that you saw made from wood: so are those fabrics and those rugs."

Theodore H. Theil of the United States Forest Products laboratory at Madison described a varied assortment of articles made of wood fibre.

Then, as if to overcome any suspicion, he enthusiastically proclaimed that wood fibre would eventually be used to make still more of the practical things we use and handle every day.

The use of wood pulp, he said, "has greatly increased within the last four years and as processes are developed for increasing the strength of the fibre, it will be given a wider range of commercial use."

"The rugs made from the woven fibres of wood have assumed such commercial importance that you can find them for sale in our stores. Soft, shiny, artificial silk stockings, made from the same material as the wood paper, can now be purchased. When artificial silk stockings are made, they can make the designs in a large piece of silk cloth, the whole can often be dyed at once in the desired color and the artificial silk another. This is of great commercial importance."

"Wood is also a source of cloth. Sacks for packing coffee and shipping outland being made of wood fibre. In Germany they use a finer woven material for clothes and they seem to be very well. Yarns and cords of wood fibre have been made for special purposes by several companies in this country."

"Wood pulp has always held an important place in the manufacture of pasteboard containers. Its field of usefulness is being enlarged every day. Yarns and cords of wood fibre have been made for special purposes by several companies in this country."

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Armed Aeroplanes

Latest French Aeroplanes Are Armed With a Cannon Especially Made For Them

The armed aeroplanes are especially fitted to have bombarded a train and obliged a German flying machine to retreat.

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Changing America

The Disappearance of the Abandoned Farm Is Noted

It is officially announced that there are no more "abandoned farms" in the United States.

Probably the same could not yet be said of Massachusetts. New Hampshire, New York and other states are the dream that has haunted so pleasantly the city weary professional man or clerk since the back-to-the-land romances first began to appear in the popular magazines is fading rapidly.

What is repopulating the New England farm? In Connecticut, probably, the automobile is an important asset. With that convenient and comparatively inexpensive annihilator of space, New York and lesser cities in that region have been brought nearer the back country. Remote places are now adjacent to railway points, and a busy man can leave his office at the end of an hour and be in the hills for dinner on the porch.

This does not much help a district like Western Massachusetts, but the automobile is not the only agent of the restoration of the agricultural scene, as snapper at least is important. Better methods made had farms and the people who live on the extensive farming of past times had exhausted are now yielding profusely.

The century's living standards are lower than the natives have been a factor, and the fertility of the soil in the land in the west is less plentiful and the soil is less fertile.

The disappearance of the "abandoned farm" is a portent of significant changes in the life of the country. It is to be succeeded by generations of a more thrifty mode. America is being re-populated by the "Chicago Tribune."

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The Origin of Postage Stamps

Rowland Hill Was Ridiculed For His Suggestion of Cheap Service

The civilized world is paying homage to the postal stamp, the little thing that has made the world a smaller place. Few indeed realize that the discovery of printing had there come to human beings such a boon as was launched in England on May 6, 1840, when the first postage stamp was used. That date in history marked the beginning of popular communication, placing with the reach of the poorest peasant the means of writing to relatives and friends. It put the people of the world into closer touch; it encouraged the art of writing as no other agency and done. But, greatest of all, it spread civilization.

Millions of people who today open their mail scarcely glance at the little stamp that adorns the wrapper. It but represents to them the cost of transporting and handling by the government. Few indeed realize that the postage stamp is a modern contrivance, and that what was once a part of life has played a remarkable part in the world's development during the last century.

It was in 1840 that Rowland Hill, an English schoolmaster, stirred all Europe by his suggestion of the postage stamp. He himself had devised a system, whereby a two-cent letter could be sent for one cent, and a letter for two cents and yet leave the sender with one cent in his pocket. At that time the fee was 4 cents for that distance for a two-sheet letter. The postage stamp was then introduced to the public, which had looked upon the sending of communications as an expensive and tedious business.

He worked diligently on his schedule, and when the time was ripe he flashed the system upon the world. The public, however, was not so easily won. Hill offered proof that was incontrovertible that the actual cost of the postage stamp was one cent, and that the average only a small fraction of the cost of the letter.

He proved that the expense of hiring a messenger to carry a letter on the system then existing, based on the cost of the letter, was more than twice as much as the cost of the postage stamp. He urged the adoption of a flat rate, no matter how short or long a journey they were to make. He craved the praise of the public, and on every letter, to show that the cost was one cent, he prepared to the government, and pointed out that this would save the expense and time of collecting at the door of each citizen was then in general use.

The idea sprung by Hill and his friends was not so easily won. After the first roar of laughter it died away. The government was pressed by not a few thinkers of the time to adopt the system. And so on, stretched on a framework of sheets, "stamped labels," as they were called at the time, were inaugurated. On the first of January, 1841, the postage stamp was introduced into the United States. The effect on the post office was instantaneous. Within two years, as they were now called, they were used by millions of people.

Years after that, the business of the post office nearly tripled. The postage stamp was introduced into the United States in 1847, seven years after the first roar of laughter it died away. The government was pressed by not a few thinkers of the time to adopt the system. And so on, stretched on a framework of sheets, "stamped labels," as they were called at the time, were inaugurated. On the first of January, 1841, the postage stamp was introduced into the United States. The effect on the post office was instantaneous. Within two years, as they were now called, they were used by millions of people.

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A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Go back to your room," said Ralph. "I will fetch it for you."

"There is no occasion," the woman replied. "The shock of meeting you has cured me. But what are you doing?"

"Sleeping on the stairs," Ralph said in his dulcet, most mechanical way. "Sleep—sleeping on the stairs!"

"I frequently do it. I suffer from insomnia. The accident that deprived me of my sight injured my reason. This is one of my lucid intervals. For years I slept in the open air, in the atmosphere of a bedroom stifles me. No I am here."

"And here you are going to remain all night?"

"Yes, I presume you have no objection."

Mrs. May was silent. Did this man know the terrible position in which she was? Was he telling her the truth, or was he springing on her? Was he dangerous or not? Or was he the poor creature he represented himself to be?

"You should get your clever friend Tchigorvsky to cure you," she said.

"Tchigorvsky has gone away. I don't know when I shall see him again."

"That was good news, at any rate. He has been a great help to me. There were reasons why this man should be got out of the way at present. He had brought danger by his stupid eccentricity, but the bold woman was not going to change her plans for that. "Be guided by me," she said. "Go to your room."

"I am here till the morning," Ralph said doggedly. "Go to your room. We are a lost, doomed race. What does it matter what I do?"

"It was useless to combat sullen obstinacy like this. Mrs. May uttered a few clear words in a language that not one in a million would understand—certainly not three people in England. It never occurred to her for a moment that Ralph Ravenspur might be one of the three, but he was. He listened grimly. No doubt the mysterious words had nothing to do with the matter, but a door in the corridor opened, and a woman emerged carrying a light in her hand. She came swiftly down the corridor, her long hair streaming behind her. As she saw Ralph she gave a sigh of relief.

"Come quickly to my room," she said. "I want your help."

In her intense excitement she seemed not to notice Mrs. May. The latter stood aside while the other two passed along. She slipped into her own room and closed the door.

"Folled," she hissed. "But by that poor meaningless woman! The latter that she suspected anything? And he is only a fool. If I had only dared, I might have 'ruined' her. It was the same time. On the whole, it was a good thing that Marion did not see me."

Without the least trace of excitement and without hurry, Ralph followed Marion. A light was burning in the room and Vera, still dressed, was lying on the bed. She was fast asleep, but her face was deadly cold and her breathing was faint to nothingness. Ralph's fingers rested on her pulse for a minute.

"How long has she been like this?" Ralph asked.

"I don't know," Marion replied. "I was just dropping asleep when I fancied I heard Vera call out. In this house the mere suggestion sufficed. I crept quietly along and came in here. The room was empty save for Vera and there was no sign of a struggle. I should have intended to tell you all fancy but for the queer look in Vera's face. When I touched her I found her to be deadly cold. Is it a danger?"

Ralph shook his head.

"Mysterious as it may be," she said. "The mercantile is by no means our hands, and yet we cannot touch them. Vera has been rendered insensible by a drug. The effect of it will pass away in time. She will sleep till morning, and you had better remain with her."

"Of course I should not dream of leaving the poor child alone." Ralph just thought Marion's cheek. "You are a good girl. I am amazed," he murmured. "What we should do without you I cannot say. Stay here and have no fear. I will not be far away. I am going to sleep for the rest of the night on the floor outside."

"On the floor, my dear uncle?"

"Bah! It has no hardship," said Ralph. "I have had a most comfortable quarters many a time. I am used to it and like it. And I sleep like a hare. The only drawback is the motion and I am awake instantly."

Marion raised no further protest. This singular individual was in the habit of doing as he pleased, and no-

thing could turn him from his humor. He bade Marion good-night and softly closed the door. But he did not get down at the head of the stairs. On the contrary, he crept quietly down to his room again.

There Tchigorvsky and Geoffrey waited him. The lamp was once more lighted. Tchigorvsky had a grin on his face.

"Folled her!" he asked. "I heard you."

"For the present, at any rate," Ralph replied. "That charming woman does me the honor to regard me as a benighted idiot."

Tchigorvsky dropped into a chair and rocked to and fro, shaking with noiseless mirth.

CHAPTER XXXII

More From the Past

Geoffrey looked from one to the other for explanation.

"Won't you tell me what has happened?" he asked.

"As a matter of fact, nothing has happened," Ralph replied. "A little time ago Tchigorvsky outlined a bold stroke on the part of the foe. He suggested that it was possible, without removing a single bolt or bar, to spirit out the family, with the wife and never be heard of again. Tchigorvsky was making no prophecy; he was speaking from knowledge. Well, the attempt has been made and it has failed."

"Who was the victim, uncle?"

"Your cousin, Vera. Sit down, my boy; if you go plunging about like that you will ruin everything. Did I not tell you that the attempt had been made and had failed? Vera is safe for long time to come."

Geoffrey dropped into his seat again. "How did you manage it, uncle?" he asked.

Ralph gave the details. He told the story from the beginning to the end. "So I not only prevented the dastardly attempt to carry Vera away," he concluded, "but I baffled the foe altogether. There was not the slightest suspicion that I was on the stairs except by the mere accident."

"But you say that Marion was with Vera?"

"She was. That nimble wit of hers led her to suspect danger. A slender girl like her could have done nothing but a fooling and determined foe. If necessary, she would have been carried off and they would have killed her with one stone."

Geoffrey shuddered. He was sick of the whole business. For the moment was a prey to after despair. It seemed hopeless to fight against a foe like this, a foe striking in the dark and almost moving invisibly.

"Some one ought to watch that room," he said.

"It is unnecessary. I am supposed to be sleeping close by. Already the foe has learned that I slumber with one eye open. Don't be cast down, Geoffrey. Two more of the enemy are on their way to Yorkshire, and when they are here the mouth of the net will close. I pledge you my word that no further harm shall come to anybody. And Tchigorvsky will see the same."

"On my head be it," Tchigorvsky muttered. He twisted a cigarette dexterously with his long fingers. "There is nothing to fear," he said, "nothing with ordinary vigilance. The danger will come when the time for defence has passed and in its turn an attack. Then there will be danger for the three of us here. Shall we go to bed?"

"I could not sleep for a king's ransom," said Geoffrey.

"Then we will chat and smoke awhile," said Tchigorvsky. "If you like, I will go on with the history of our adventures in Laesa."

Geoffrey assented eagerly. Tchigorvsky proceeded in a whirl of cigarette smoke.

"We knew we were doomed. We could see our fate in those smiling, mercenary eyes. That woman had lived among civilized people; she knew western life; she had passed in society almost for an Englishwoman."

"But she was native at heart; all her feelings were with her people. All the past could not save us. She meant us to die, and die with the most horrible torture under her very own eyes. Her life in India was a masquerade—this was her real existence."

"You fancy you are the first," she said. "Did you ever know a Russian traveller, Vostki by name? He is very like you."

"I recollected the man. I had met him years before, and had discussed this very Laesa trip."

"Yes," said I. "It was useless to try our disguises any longer."

"What of him?"

"He came here; the princess said. He learnt some of our secrets. Then it was found out and he had to walk the Black Valley. He died."

(To Be Continued)

Cold-Pack Canning

BETTER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BY QUICK AND SURE METHOD

(By Anna May Simcox, in the Country Gentleman)

In these days of advancing prices of nearly all food products the careful housewife should learn to utilize the garden products that would ordinarily remain in the ground and on the vines. She can with little labor and expense put up in cans every vegetable that grows in her garden if she knows the simple cold-pack method of home canning.

The establishment of the home canning clubs by the department of agriculture brought about more general appreciation of the fact that factory methods could be utilized in home canning—hence the adoption of the cold-pack method.

Exhaustive experiments and endless study of the problem by experts and specialists of the department have proved beyond a question of doubt that it is not only possible but practicable to can in the home any vegetable fruit that can be grown in the home garden or orchard, without resorting to the three-day or four-day method.

One of the chief disadvantages of this method was the uncertainty of keeping.

"Canned goods last because they are sterile—that is, all the bacteria, spores and molds have been killed. By the open-kettle method the product is not sterilized perfectly in the cooking process, but in transferring to the jar the product is passed through unsterile air and additional spores are introduced."

The cold-pack method canning is simply this. Place the product to be canned in the jars in a raw state if fruit, or after blanching, if vegetables, and dip in fruit, vegetables and greens during the winter months.

In the language of the department of agriculture, "Pack your home canning work so you will have a quart of fruit and a quart of vegetables for every

full pack. If possible blanch the greens in a steamer for ten to twenty minutes instead of boiling in water, in order that the volatile oils may not be lost."

Pack the products in the jars. If you are canning berries or fruit fill the spaces about the products with syrup. Since tomatoes are ninety-four per cent. water no water should be added to this pack. Other vegetables require some water, and a little salt should be added to flavor. Place rubbers and tops in position. With screw-top jars screw down the tops until they catch but are not tight. Do not try to force them. If you are using jars with wire clamps leave the lower clamps up. Place the jars in your canning outfit and sterilize for the required time.

The instructions of the specialist in charge of home-canning, clubs of the Northern, Central and Western States divide the fruits into four general classes: Soft fruits, such as peaches, berries, plums and the like; sour berries, fruits, such as currants, gooseberries and cranberries; hard fruits, such as apples and pears; and citrus fruits.

Always invert jars to cool and test the joints after the covers have been tightened and before the product has been cooled. Probably as many jars of canned fruit and vegetables are lost because of poor rubbers as by any other cause. It is the poorest economy to use last year's rubbers or to buy a cheap grade. Remember in all canning work that no printed recipe or other form of instruction will substitute for the application of common sense and practical judgment. All recipes given here are based upon normal, ripe, firm fruits and vegetables.

The cold-pack method of canning may be utilized to advantage in the canning of soups and purees for winter use and in the canning of fruit juices. In writing to the department for canning instructions include a request for these recipes.

Reducing the cost of living through the home canner is rapidly becoming a settled practice in city and rural homes. By watching the markets practically all fruits and vegetables may be purchased at a very reasonable cost when secured in quantities at the height of the season. Try it this summer and provide your family with an excellent quality and quantity of fruits, vegetables and greens during the winter months.

In the language of the department of agriculture, "Pack your home canning work so you will have a quart of fruit and a quart of vegetables for every

A GOOD EXAMPLE

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blanching one to one and a half minutes and plunge in cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling syrup. Place rubbers and caps in position and sterilize 20 minutes in hot water canner. Remove and tighten tops.

Citrus fruits—Remove the skins and surface pulp. Plunge in boiling water for about a minute and a half, and dip quickly into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 12 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Tuber vegetables.—For the canning of tuber vegetables, such as beets, parsnips, carrots turnips and the like, wash thoroughly, scald in boiling water to loosen skins. Pack in the jars whole or in sections and add boiling hot water and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops and sterilize for one period of 30 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove from canner and tighten covers.

Sweet corn.—It is important that sweet corn on the cob be canned the same day it is picked. Corn grows stale very quickly, especially if the husks have been removed. Blanch boiling hot water from 10 to 15 minutes, and plunge into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot water and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize for one period of 30 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Always beans, string beans, peas, Okra, and similar vegetables may be canned successfully by blanching in boiling water for 10 minutes, and then plunging into cold water. After scalding and plunging into cold water, pack in jars and add boiling hot water and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize for one period of 30 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Green beans.—There are twenty-eight varieties of green beans, and domestic, that are available for the diet of the family and can be prepared at little or no expense. The method for each is the same. Prepare and can the same day as picked. After sorting and cleaning, blanch by steaming 15 or 20 minutes in a vessel having a little water under a false bottom. Plunge quickly into cold water. Pack tightly in the jars. Season by adding salt and a strip of bacon or a slice of ham. Fill the jars to the top with water, place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 30 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove from canner and tighten covers.

Pumpkins and squashes.—It is sometimes desirable to can pumpkins and squashes for pie filling. Cut them in halves, seed and slice, and cook for 20 minutes to reduce the bulk. Add salt and one cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 30 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

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"is good tea"

STUDIO OPEN EVENINGS

CROSSFIELD PHOTO
STUDIO.

Portraiture
Interiors
Flashlights
Threshing and Farm Scenes
Developing, Printing & Enlarging for Amateurs.

Office hours will be until October 30th, 9 a.m. to 10 a.m., and after 4 p.m., and by Special Appointment; on account of giving special attention to work in the country, such as Harvesting and Threshing Scenes.

W. G. B. KILROE, Crossfield.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,
MOULDINGS, WINDOWS, DOORS
And Everything in Building Material.

Lump COAL always on Hand.

ATLAS LUMBER Co. Ltd.
CROSSFIELD.

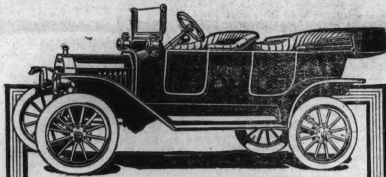
J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

CROSSFIELD GARAGE

Machinery Repaired. Auto's Stored.
Tyres Vulcanized. Presto Lite Tanks. Oil and Gas.

AUTO SUPPLIES. Goodyear TYRES.
CEMENT AND PATCHES.

Situated South of Town, Next Door to Halliday and Co's Store.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$590

Reduced to \$530

Runabout - \$480
Town Car - \$780

F.O.B. Ford, Ontario.

Prices effective August 2nd, 1915.

Cars fully equipped less Speedometers.

Ask for particulars from

LESLIE FARR, Dealer, Auctioneer,
and Real Estate Agent, Airdrie.



Lodge Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I. O. O. F.

No. 42

Meets Every Wednesday Night in the
Oxleyville Hall at 8 p.m.
Visiting Brethren Welcome.
A. JESSIMAN, A. W. GORDON,
Fin. Sec'y. Sec. Sec'y

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield
will meet in the Council Chamber over
Fire Hall on the first Monday of each
month, commencing with February on
the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.
By Order of the Village Council
5-124 W. McIlroy, Sec. Treas.

Farmers Repair

Shop

Special Attention Given to

BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.

PRICES RIGHT

ALEX JESSIMAN, - Prop.

That best portion of a good man's life
is his little, nameless, unremembered
acts of kindness and of love.

The
Crossfield Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 per year in
advance; or \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
Published at the Chronicle office, at
Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

RATES
Business locals 10 cents per line first
insertion; and 5 cents per line each sub-
sequent insertion.
Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line
for first insertion; and 8 cents each sub-
sequent insertion.
Commercial contract rates upon applica-
tion.

ROBERT WHITFIELD,
Printer and Publisher.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., SEPT. 17, 1915.

German Minister's
Hypocrisy

"Never Appreciated the French
So Much."

Remarkable Interview.

A neutral observer in Berlin has been
describing in one of the French papers
the scene in the Reichstag on the occasion
of an important war debate, an interview
with a German Minister that followed.

"Outside the Parliament House," he
writes, "there is a crowd gathered out of
curiosity to see the men who hold the
power and carry on their shoulders the
terrible responsibility of the war. Inside,
in the galleries, there is a large assembly
of women who play with their fans, talk
loudly, and attract attention by reason
of their animated gestures."

"In the diplomatic box are the Austrian
and Turkish Ambassadors, the latter look-
ing pointedly at the Greek Minister, near
to whom sits the representative of Bulgaria.
Mr. Kaempf, President of the Chamber,
ascends his chair and rings a bell."

"A man with a flowing beard, not unlike
the late King Leopold, emerges from the
picture: in him recognize von Erzpiet,
the reorganizer of the German Fleet, after
the Emperor the most powerful man in
Germany, who, rumour says, could have
been Chancellor had he wished it. The
Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, in the
high-waisted uniform of the Colonel of
Guard, enters the Chamber. On his
chest he wears a single decoration, like
von Tirpitz—the Iron Cross of the First
Class."

He is followed by Von Jagow, the
Foreign Minister, a mediocrity with no
influence whatever. Then enters Herr
Solf, the Colonial Minister with precious
few Colonies left to worry about; and,
finally, that very adroit financier, Dr.
Helfferich, director of the Deutsche Bank
and now Minister of Finance. The
Chancellor talks about "perfidious Italy"
and is applauded.

"With Friendship with France."
After the sitting the neutral observer
has a conversation with some of the Ger-
man Ministers. One of them tells him
that it is easy to understand that people
like the French. "If France would like
Germany the latter would reciprocate.
We have never appreciated the French
nation so much. This is said sincerely.
The only nation responsible for the war
is England, who has done all the mis-
chief, for her co-operation with France,
she will demand Calais and perhaps some-
thing with it."

This German Minister, whose hypocrisy
is palpable, continues: "We have keenly
wished a rapprochement with France and
wish it still, but we have been badly
served by a diplomacy that did not
rise to its task. To arrive at an entente
with France has been the dream of many
men in Germany, but it is a difficult
mission requiring the finesse of a Richelieu
and the aplomb of a Mazarin, and we
have nothing of that."

"The worst of it is France has utopian
ideas; she dreams. Take the question of
Alsace-Lorraine. We will never surrender
Alsace, but Lorraine is a different matter.
There the hope of seeing the Tricolour
at last survives. We would be happy
and so would the people."

The conversation between the Minister
and the neutral closes with an injunction
from the former to note the perfect
organization of the Empire's resources
and the number of workmen, tripled
since the beginning of hostilities, engaged
in making munitions day and night. His
last word is: "Not even America with
her note prevents us sleeping."

The comment of the neutral observer
on the interview is that the German
obviously never counted on such a valiant
resistance from the French.

The Melancholy Man: "Do you ever
look back on your life and reflect on the
opportunities you have missed? "No,"
he answered the busy man. "It would
be just my luck to miss some more while
I was brooding over what car's he helped."

Albert's Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes
that the party who takes up an estray
animal must immediately notify the brand
reader nearest to his place to come out
and take a copy of the brand, if any, on
the animal. Then an advertisement must
be inserted in the nearest local paper and
also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the
law is complied with the holder of the
stray cannot collect any fee for his trouble
and feed. Prompt action must be taken,
the law being very strict in this matter.
The brand readers are entitled to a fee of
two dollars for each animal they examine,
and a mileage to the amount of 10c. per
mile, not to exceed thirty miles. The
cost of the advertising and the reading of
the brands is a charge against the estray
animal and must be paid when the animal is
claimed. The party holding the animal is
responsible for all charges until it is
sold or redeemed by the owner. No
charges for feed are allowed between the
15th day of April and the 15th day of
November. From November 15th to
April 15th a fee of 15c. per head per day
is allowed for horses and cattle dating
from the day on which the notice is
mailed to the owner of the estray animal
or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceed-
ing the sum of nine dollars. South of the
29th township only five cents a day is
allowed for feed and the total cost is
limited to three dollars.

Devil's Inventions

Turkish Dread of British
Submarines.

The "Temps" Delegation correspondent
says that since the day that an
British submarine destroyed a portion of
the Galata Bridge by exploding a torpedo
beneath the centre of it a veritable panic
has reigned in the capital. The spectre of
submarines haunts the population,
especially the superstitious Musulmans,
who call the submarines "Seltan Makasi-
ni" — "invention of the devil." Small cargo boats which used to ply be-
tween the Princes and the Bosphorus in-
lands have since completely suspended
service. Turks do not venture to cross
the Galata bridge, preferring other and
more difficult and roundabout means of
communication between Stamboul and
Galatia, the two business centres of Con-
stantinople. Each time Enver Pasha and
the Ministers cross the Galata bridge
going to the Sublime Porte, where all the
Ministries are located, special services sub-
marine guard the waters on either side.
Thanks to the Allies' submarines the
Turks no longer feel at home in their
own capital.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any
male over 18 years old, may home-
stead a quarter-section of available Dom-
inion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or
Alberta, provided he must appear in per-
son at the Dominion Lands Office or Sub-
Agency for the district. Entry by
proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands
Office (but not Sub-Agency), on certain
conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon
and cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain
conditions. A habitable house is required
except where residence is performed in
the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each
of three years after earning homestead
patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation.
Pre-emption patent may be obtained as
soon as homestead patent, on certain
conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his home
stead right may take a purchase homestead
in certain districts. Price \$3.00
per acre. Duties—Must reside six
months in each of three years, cultivate
fifty acres and erect a house worth
\$300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to re-
duction in case of rough, scrubby or stony
land. Live stock may be substituted for
cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this
advertisement will not be paid for

Farmers insure your Build-
ings in the Wawanesa Mut-
ual Fire Insurance Co. A
Company of the Farmers and
for the Farmers only. Costs
only about 35 cents a year for
\$100 Insurance.

Chas. Hultgren, Agent.

KOOTENAY LAKE,
B. C.

Offers many opportunities to the man
or woman who wants a home or to
make an investment in the prize-
winning district of British Columbia.
Those interested can secure the desired
information, as well as maps, beauti-
ful three-coloured magnifying, regular
price 50c, but free if you mention where
you saw the advertisement, the amount
you have to invest, your nationality,
one reference, and also send names
of relatives who at least ten friends or
relatives who might be interested in
buying land in Kootenay Lake district.
Our ranchers are making from \$250 to
\$1800 per year off from each bearing
acre—actual government reports. Land
selling at from \$50 to \$250 unimproved;
improved tracts from \$500 to \$2500.
No irrigation and its expensive up-
keep needed here. Plenty of rain, no
severe cold weather—lake 85 miles long
and 5 miles wide—never freezes over;
no severe storm such as hail, wind, or
lightening; no rainy season—its just
ideal from a climatic as well as financial
standpoint.

Names of reliable real estate firms
furnished; where to buy the best land;
how to plant and when to plant it and
how to succeed in our district, as
well as other information furnished
free. Also there are three or four
limited number of maps, magnifying at
our disposal. Enclose 10c. silver post-
age, etc.

KOOTENAY LAKE INFORMATION
BUREAU,
Lock Box 1172 Nelson B.C.

Fruit Lands For Sale.

SPECIAL—Three coloured edition of the
Famous Kootenay Magazine—55 pages—
tells how to buy from best locations;
best monthly or yearly terms; best bar-
gains; contains maps and sub-division
plans; also there are three or four
about 200 questions and answers—all
about the marvelous Kootenay Lake
district, Southern British Columbia. Its
how to be successful with fruit, vegetables
and poultry. Special three-page illus-
trated articles by famous ranchers such
as Beatty and others. Its a hummer.
Regular price 50c, but FREE—just state
your nationality, amount you have to
invest—monthly or yearly—and give one
reference. Enclose 10c.—silver—for post-
age, etc. Address: Kootenay Lake Infor-
mation Bureau; Lock Box 1172, Nelson,
British Columbia.

Estrays.

On the premises of Bailey Bros., 2 miles
south-west of Airdrie, N.E. Quarter,
Sec. 3, Tp. 27, Rge. 1, west of 5.
One Dark Grey Mare, age 4 years, weight
about 1,250 lbs. Branded on right thigh
JOHN LENNON,
Brand Reader.

On the premises of Ed. Armstrong,
Sec. 10, Tp. 27, Rge. 1, W. of 5, 3 miles
N.W. of Airdrie. One Black Mare,
about 1,350 lbs., with one calf left
foot, branded on left shoulder. 4
JOHN LENNON,
Brand Reader.

Strayed on the premises of Mr. Cal. A.
Murdock, 7 1/2 miles S.W. of Crossfield,
one Red Cow about 9 years old, branded
R2 on right hip. One calf, no visible
brand. One Red Heifer, one year old,
no visible brand. One Red and White
Bull, about 4 years old, no visible brand.
JOHN LENNON,
Brand Reader.

On the premises of J. B. Gunoilly,
N.W. 1/4 of Sec. 15, T. 28-26-4, W. 5th.
One aged Buckskin Mare, away back,
branded CX on right shoulder, 4
on left shoulder.

One Bay Mare, aged 8 years, right hind
foot white, stripe in face, branded W
on left jaw. Corrected Brand. 4
One Dark Brown Mare, 10 years old,
stripe in face, left hind foot white, shoulder
marks, branded X on left shoulder,
also 1 on left hip.

One Gelding, light Bay, both hind feet
white, 3 years old, branded W2 on left
shoulder.

GEORGE McLEOD,
Brand Reader, Crossfield.

ESTRAY—On the premises of Red
Smith, Sec. 4, Twp. 28, Range 2, west of
5th. One Brown Gelding, age about 5
years, two hind feet white, some white
on face. Branded on right hip 1

JOHN LENNON,
Brand Reader.

On the premises of Cal. Murdock, S. 1/4
of Sec. 12, T. 28, R. 2, W. 5; one Red
Steer, aged 2 years, no visible brand.
JOHN LENNON,
Brand Reader.

In all circumstances and conditions of
life, one cannot have a better companion
than a contented cow. It is a solace
in sickness, and a joy in health.